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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                               22 Cr. 352 (JSR)
                 v.
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      RAHMIEK LACEWELL,
                     Defendant.
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                                              Conference
 7
                                               New York, N.Y.
                                               November 10, 2022
 8
                                               11:31 a.m.
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     Before:
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                            HON. JED S. RAKOFF,
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                                               District Judge
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                                APPEARANCES
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      DAMIAN WILLIAMS
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           United States Attorney for the
           Southern District of New York
     BY: RUSHMI BHASKARAN, ESQ.
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           ELIZABETH A. ESPINOSA, ESQ.
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           Assistant United States Attorneys
     MAYER BROWN LLP
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           Attorneys for Defendant
     BY: GLEN A. KOPP, ESQ.
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     WEIL GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
           Attorneys for Defendant
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     BY: MICHAEL P. HEFFERNAN, ESQ.
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     ALSO PRESENT: VIOSANNY HARRISON, Pretrial Services Officer
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(Case called)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Will everyone please be seated, and will the parties please identify themselves for the record.

MS. BHASKARAN: Good morning, your Honor. Rushmi
Bhaskaran and Elizabeth Espinosa for the government. We're
joined at counsel table by pretrial services officer Viosanny
Harrison.

THE COURT: Good morning.

OFFICER HARRISON: Good morning.

MR. KOPP: Good morning, your Honor. Glen Kopp of Mayer Brown LLP, along with Michael Heffernan of the Weil Gotshal firm. We're here on behalf of the defendant Rahmiek Lacewell. Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

All right. We're here on the renewed motion for release on bail. So let me hear first from defense counsel.

MR. KOPP: Thank you, your Honor.

Just before we start, I just want to let you know that Mr. Lacewell's father, James Lacewell, is here in the courtroom, and he is proposed to have Mr. Lacewell live with him if we can get him out on bail.

And the reason why we're here, your Honor, is that back in July, your Honor decided bail argument and detained Mr. Lacewell primarily on concerns that there were not conditions sufficient that could be set to assure the

reasonable safety of the community. Since that time, defense counsel has received significant amount of discovery. We've been able to review, get through some of that discovery, and we've been able to review some of the relevant issues that were I think top of mind for your Honor at the time of the bail decision. And at that time, your Honor, the focus, I believe, from the transcript, of your concerns —

THE COURT: By the way -- just forgive me for interrupting -- do I understand correctly that Mr. Lacewell, although he originally elected to go to trial on November 28th, has now elected instead to go to trial on May 1st?

MR. KOPP: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. KOPP: And so at the time, the decision or the determinations your Honor made on bail were focused on sort of two points. One was your Honor's discomfort with Mr. Lacewell's prior criminal record, that in your Honor's view, it suggested a continued pattern of criminal conduct; as well as the incident in October of 2021 in which Mr. Lacewell was allegedly present in which there was, as the government describes it, a vicious assault. And so that's been sort of the two focal points of the decision.

THE COURT: Right. So I gather from your letter that you think he was not involved in that assault, although he was present at the scene. I haven't looked at the videos, but do

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they show what, if anything, he was doing?

MR. KOPP: So, your Honor, I'll take one step back even further from the incident itself and the videos is that there are wire interceptions your Honor is probably aware of in this case, and the wire intercepts prior to that day indicate and show other co-defendants dealing with the owner of that home, who was complaining about the fact that there was insufficient tarps put up and insufficient protection of the home that had already been damaged in a fire. And she's complained that the work being done was not protecting the And so leading up to this day, there's a real dispute over who had been properly taking care of the home. indication that Mr. Lacewell was at the house the following day to do anything other than what he had previously been doing, which is overseeing work at the home, after the demolition comes in, helps with cleanup, helps oversee crews that work on machines to clean up the house and make sure it can be put back together.

So there's -- leading up to this incident, there is a dispute that does not involve Mr. Lacewell, but there's the owner of the home who is concerned about how the home is being taken care of. So the next day, Mr. Lacewell is there, and there's even wire intercepts describing the fact that he's there to walk through the house to see the damage. And he's there to work. He's not there to do anything other than his

job.

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What does ensue is that there is some sort of incident between members of the First Response team and the contracting team, who, at some point while work is going on -- the video shows people coming in and out of the house, there's work being done -- there's an incident. Mr. Lacewell is, from what we can see, is present during the incident, as are many other people in the street, sort of surrounding -- you can't see what exactly happens. There is a car in the street that is blocking the camera. But Mr. Lacewell is present -- from the video, at least -- and there are many other people present, and there is what appears to be some sort of discussion. The allegations are that one of the co-defendants strikes one of the contractors during that discussion. That is the extent of the assault. And there's an allegation that somebody takes a picture -- not Mr. Lacewell, from what we understand; we don't see him do this. Someone takes a picture of the victim's identification during the course of that. We see in the video later on, the police come. The individual does not go to the hospital, from what we understand, and there's some reports of some of the injuries. But that's it. Mr. Lacewell was there that day to do what he had been doing, which is go to work and help fix up that house. There is an incident, the contractor's team is there during the incident, and the First Response people are there during the incident.

THE COURT: I have a lot of other questions for you, but let me put you on hold for a minute and just hear from the government about that incident.

MS. BHASKARAN: Thank you, your Honor.

It is our understanding, based on witness testimony, that Mr. Lacewell was one of the enforcers of this violent crew, and with respect to the October 21st incident -- excuse me -- the October 18, 2021 incident, it's our view that he wasn't just there to do legitimate work, he was there in his capacity as an enforcer of this violent crew. So what happened --

THE COURT: Well, is that based on the testimony of one witness, several witnesses? Were they persons who were present? Give me some more specifics.

MS. BHASKARAN: Certainly, your Honor.

So I think a lot of this bears out in the same video that Mr. Kopp just described. What happens is, as we see in the video, the video is — it's outside of the job site where this dispute occurs. The first thing that happens is, a member of the First Response team takes one of the cars and blocks this dead end lane where this house was, so as to prevent anyone from leaving. Mr. Lacewell then arrives in his car. He arrives wearing his red First Response sweatshirt. You then see Mr. Lacewell approach his car and take off his sweatshirt and then he's now wearing all black. And we expect that there

will be witness testimony that when there was going to be an enforcement by this crew, when there was violence, they put on their "blacks." And that's what you see Mr. Lacewell do. He takes off his red First Response sweatshirt, appears to put it in his car, and then walks back to the scene, where a particular roofer, who was working for this construction crew, was waiting outside. And again, the roofer is basically blocked from leaving because someone has taken a van and turned it so as to block that lane. Then a group of people —

THE COURT: And that's the vehicle Mr. Lacewell came in?

MS. BHASKARAN: No. He came in a different car. He literally moved that van after we believe the assault occurred. So again, it's a group of men working in concert. One blocks the lane.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. BHASKARAN: So then you see a group of men standing outside. You can't see the assault, but you see that there's something going on. At one point it looks like -- you see someone, the victim, hand his wallet or something over to someone. We also have a picture of that ID on Jatiek Smith's phone which we recovered. An assault occurs. The roofer is punched I believe twice in the face. His nose is bleeding. He reports that there's blood on the ground, blood on the car. Someone tells him to wipe the blood off the car. And it looks

like Mr. Lacewell might be handed a towel at one point, presumably to wipe up the blood from that scene. So throughout the scene, Mr. Lacewell is certainly there. No one disputes that he's there. And he's standing there in his blacks with all the other First Response members standing there, in the show of authority.

And I think it's worth noting, your Honor, that this witness, this particular witness, is absolutely petrified, and this is a witness that we're having significant trouble finding before trial because he is so afraid.

THE COURT: I remember hearing that in a prior bail application.

So let me go back to defense counsel. So that doesn't sound like Mr. Lacewell just happened to be there.

MR. KOPP: Well, your Honor, again, the calls leading up to this incident speak to the fact that there was a dispute about bad work being done at the house. Mr. Lacewell's job is to oversee cleanup following demolition work. He shows up in his red sweatshirt; he shows up and pulls up to the side of the street. He doesn't block anybody in. And he shows up in his red sweatshirt. So if he's there as an enforcer, why is he showing up in his red sweatshirt as opposed to blacks, as they say? That doesn't square.

THE COURT: I'm not following you there. The government says he shows up in his red sweatshirt and then he

takes it off prior to the assault.

MR. KOPP: Okay. But my point is that he was there to do his job, which is to clean the house.

THE COURT: Then why did he take off his sweatshirt?

MR. KOPP: I don't know, your Honor. I don't know why
he took off his sweatshirt, but I don't think that him taking
off his sweatshirt creates a situation in which he is a danger
to the community. Everyone there may have taken off their
sweatshirts.

THE COURT: All of this is of course circumstantial, but the allegation is that that's a signal that now we're no longer operating a business, now we're operating an enforcement of our allegedly illegal activities. So why shouldn't I draw that inference?

MR. KOPP: Well, your Honor, my concern and why I don't think that inference is proper here is that this is a year into his work there. They are — the government has focused on one incident that they can point to where he is present, and there's no — and they have wiretaps of his associates — alleged — his alleged co-defendants here. Nothing indicates here that he is being told there's going to be an assault here, you need to be here because you need to look tough and help us beat this guy up. What it shows is that he's there to do work, and if something happened, if there's an incident that happened, that occurred on the spot, without him

preparing or expecting to be there, and somebody said, take off your sweatshirt. I understand the inference that may be drawn here, your Honor, about this one incident, an incident that, I think it's important to note, your Honor, comes nearly a year into his work there. So it's not that there are — what we have not seen from the government is him being associated with other violent incidents. And so I think that that inference is weak, your Honor, and I think it is not sufficient.

But we're here to talk about whether the government can carry its burden on bail. And the other issue I think that's important as we talk about that incident is that the folks who are allegedly the leaders of this crew, one is in jail awaiting trial in a few weeks, the other is out on home detention, and there are others in this group that are on home detention.

THE COURT: Well, I have released two persons after detailed consideration of the facts specific to those individuals. All of this has to be individual. And that's why I'm focusing on the evidence that's individual as to Mr. Lacewell.

Now there was something else in your letter that I relied on, which is his prior record, and I want to make sure I have it right. I'm looking at the pretrial services report. His first conviction arose from a charge when he was 18 in 2004. The charge was both forcible rape and statutory rape,

but it appears that he pled to statutory rape, and nevertheless was sentenced to one to three years. And an order of protection was issued, which perhaps inferentially shows that this was not a matter of true romance.

Then the next item is a few months later, in 2004. Again, it appears the charges were both statutory sex offenses because the victim was under 18 but also the charges were, for example, intercourse with another without consent. However, he pled guilty to what appears to have been in effect a statutory sexual offense and received a sentence on the same day as the previous sentence of 18 to 54 months.

Then a few years later, he was convicted on possession of marijuana and sentenced to time served. That doesn't appear to be of great moment.

Then in the year after that — we're now up to 2010 — he pled guilty to false personation. It's unclear what that involved.

Then, also in 2010, he was charged with attempted gang assault in the first degree. He pled guilty to the lesser offense of attempted reckless endangerment, but that does sound like it could have been quite serious. It also sounds like it was gang related. He was sentenced to 18 months to three years.

Then in September 2010, he was charged with attempted murder, but that was ultimately consolidated with another case.

Well, it's unclear what it was consolidated with from this report.

Then in 2014, now having served some time, he's been released. He's 29; he's no longer a kid. He is convicted of criminal sale of a controlled substance. It's unclear what the substance was. But he was sentenced to 42 months.

And then in 2021, just a year ago, he was charged with possession of a forged instrument, aggravated unlicensed operation of a motor vehicle, and he pled guilty to disorderly conduct: "fight/violent behavior."

Now I gather you had some question about the accuracy of that latter matter, but what about all the rest?

MR. KOPP: Your Honor, I think we have to take that all head on. Mr. Lacewell is 37 years old. There is gray in his beard, and it is not an aesthetic decision. He is a more mature, thoughtful person than he was back in the day. Now the 29-year-old him is not the 37-year-old him. He started a family. He has a 2-year-old who just had his birthday yesterday. During COVID, he continued to work for 1540 Productions, notably, a company that hired in him in 2012, continued to employ him despite his criminal history; continues to want to work with him because of the kind of person he is and the kind of worker he is for them. And he lost that job during COVID because no one was putting on movie premieres during 2020. And someone with that kind of record, as you can

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imagine, during COVID, is going to struggle to find work. going to struggle to support his family. He got a job from a friend. That is ultimately what happened here. But this is not the same person who committed those crimes in terms of his security level and what he was doing with his life when he got out in 2017. His record since 2017 is full of tinted window charges and suspended license charges; silly stuff. someone who presents a danger to this community, your Honor. He has learned from that. We have the fight of his life on his hands now. He will not get out of line if he is released. I am confident in that. He has family support. His father is here, your Honor. His father is an amazing example for him. His father has been through the system. His father has been out of prison now for at least seven years. His father owns a single-family home in Staten Island, and he's a shining example of someone who can turn things around. And I think Mr. Lacewell is ready for that, and he's ready to work with us to fight this trial and these charges. But I do not believe, your Honor, that that prior criminal history should prevent him from being home with his family until that trial starts. And this is a different man, and --

THE COURT: Well, so let me just inquire a little further. So it's one thing to commit offenses when you're 18, 19. Doesn't make any of that right, but the neuroscience is clear that one doesn't have the same self-control at that age.

But what was the substance involved in the 2014 plea to criminal sale of a controlled substance? What was the substance?

MR. KOPP: My understanding, your Honor, was that was a cocaine case.

THE COURT: Okay. So at least at that point in his life, and he had just gotten out of prison, he had not learned his lesson. He went back to criminal activity. Now you make a good point about things that have occurred in the last couple of years. With respect to the plea of guilty in 2021, what was the "fight/violent behavior"?

MR. KOPP: Your Honor, we are completely at a loss to explain what that was. We have no information to indicate that that was relevant at all or that it's even proper, because he gets pulled over for tinted windows. None of the charges relate to --

THE COURT: I know.

MR. KOPP: -- any violence, and he pleads to a conditional discharge, which would seem to be an odd result for any violence.

THE COURT: Well, I agree with that. I mean, that cuts in your favor.

What was the forged instrument? He didn't plead to that, but what was the nature of that allegation, if you know?

MR. KOPP: It was an expired license plate, your

Honor. I think one of the reasons why he got pulled over is that it was like a paper plate that was flapping, so it wasn't properly shown on the back of the car, and that was the reasoning.

THE COURT: All right. Again, I'm going to interrupt you for a second.

Let me ask the government: So other than the seemingly nonviolence, despite the indication in the rap sheet offense of last year, do you dispute anything that the defense just said about his prior criminal activity?

MS. BHASKARAN: Well, your Honor, I think the question the Court needs to ask is: Has anything really changed since 2017 since he's been released from prison? The significance of his most recent arrest in 2021 I think for us is really what he said on the wire after he was arrested. He had to call one of his co-defendants, where they expressed worry that they're going to be indicted because phones were seized at the time of that arrest. I think that speaks to consciousness of guilt, that he was concerned that he was involved in criminal activity at the time. So I wanted to point that out. The other --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm not quite sure I follow what you're saying here. So what was on this call?

MS. BHASKARAN: So the defendant is arrested in approximately November of 2021. At the time we had wires on two of his co-defendants' phones. After he's arrested, when

he's arrested, some of his cellphones are seized. And then he's intercepted on the call with one of his co-defendants talking about how he's arrested, talking about how his phones were seized by the police, and then they discuss how they're worried about there being indictments coming or people are going to get indicted. And so I think that says something — speaks to some consciousness of guilt of there being some criminal activity that was —

THE COURT: Well, I think that's a fairly modest -I'm not concerned particularly about flight risk, although I
want to get back to that in a minute with defense counsel, but
I am concerned about danger to the community, and that
particular call doesn't seem to state anything other than the
obvious, which is, uh-oh, we're going to get indicted.

Let me, again, go back to defense counsel for a minute.

The other two people I released recently, I released to home incarceration, because I think there is a reasonable concern here not just about flight but, more importantly, about witness intimidation. Your proposal is, however, that he be released to home confinement so that he can work. And I can understand what a reasonable request that is from the standpoint of supporting himself and others, but it doesn't carry the same assurance against intimidation that home incarceration does. So I take it, if he were released, you'd

be willing to agree to home incarceration.

MR. KOPP: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So let me come back to the government.

I think, if I understand the government's position, it rests on three prongs:

First is a prior history of sometime violent behavior, but that seems to be fairly old stuff.

Second, there's, of course, the overall assertion that this entire gang was involved in violent behavior. But that doesn't relieve the Court from its obligation to look at each individual individually.

The third item and the one that I think gives me the most pause, now that we've had this additional discussion, is the inference that the government argues for of his involvement, albeit not the person who threw the punches, but his involvement nevertheless in the enforcement activity, which notwithstanding very able defense counsel's arguments, I think can reasonably be inferred from the set of circumstances you've described, such as taking off the red shirt so that he was in blacks, ready for action, or ready for having others commit enforcement action, which is, of course, at the heart of this case in some respects. So it's that last item that's giving me the most pause.

But let me hear first from the government if there's

anything else you wanted to bring to my attention, and then I'll hear from defense counsel.

MS. BHASKARAN: Yes, your Honor.

There's a bit more color that I want to add to the defendant's criminal history and some of his recent conduct that I think might bear on the Court's assessment of this defendant. With respect to his prior convictions, I think it's worth noting that many of those cases were cases in which Jatiek Smith was also a co-defendant and also involved in the conduct that was charged. And that goes back to those sex offenses from when he was in his late teens.

THE COURT: You raise a good point. I meant to ask you before and I forgot — you had asserted in the prior hearing, if I remember correctly, that he's a member of the Bloods —

MS. BHASKARAN: Yes.

THE COURT: -- which is, I think the Court can virtually take judicial notice, a very violent gang. That's disputed by the defendant. What's your evidence of that?

MS. BHASKARAN: So in 2014, I believe when he was incarcerated for that narcotics offense that we've discussed, he admitted upon his admission that he was a member of the Bloods gang. That was in 2014, we understand, but in addition, we have seen social media messages between Jatiek Smith and another individual, where they say, in sum and substance: Tell

Ready, which is this defendant's alias, happy G day, which we understand -- our gang experts say it's happy gang day, a celebration of one's joining a gang, and that was in I believe --

THE COURT: Is this going to be added to the long, ever-growing list of national holidays?

MS. BHASKARAN: So that was in 2021. So for that reason, we do believe that there is a longstanding association with the Bloods gang.

I'd also note that during our takedown, we recovered Bloods literature from another defendant's home — this is Sequan Jackson's home — and in that literature there is reference to this defendant's being a Blood. That document, as I can remember, is not dated, so I can't say how recent it was, but it's there. So I wanted to raise with the Court our concern about the defendant's association with the Bloods.

With respect to his criminal history, several of those convictions are convictions where Jatiek Smith was also a co-defendant. It's worth noting that they have a longstanding bond. This defendant was arrested at Jatiek Smith's home, which is perhaps a slightly secondary point, but I think it speaks to his character. At the time --

THE COURT: No, it's not irrelevant. It's relevant. In any of these cases where there are multiple defendants, I think it's very important for the Court to look at the

individual. For example, to take a hypothetical that has nothing to do with this case whatsoever, there are mob cases where people are indicted who committed murder, people are indicted who ordered murders, and then people are indicted who served as money launderers or accountants or whatever and weren't involved in the murders at all. Those people are often entitled to bail because they're not really a danger to the community. Yes, they were part of an enterprise, but that isn't sufficient to deny them their constitutional right to bail. So I'm not overwhelmed, but I take your point that his relationship to the leader of this gang goes back some time, but I'm not sure what I infer from that.

MS. BHASKARAN: Well, your Honor, I think it's corroborative of the fact that we allege that he's one of the enforcers of this operation, and here we have a longstanding relationship between this defendant and the leader of the crew that goes back to when they were teenagers and includes a history of violent offenses. And I think when you share that type of criminal bond with someone, an inference could be drawn that this is the type of person who would be an entrusted enforcer of a violent crew.

There's only one other point that I wanted to make,

your Honor — and I'm happy to answer any questions you have —

which is the circumstances of the defendant's arrest. The

defendant was arrested at Jatiek Smith's home. My

understanding is that when the FBI announced their presence, they announced that they were FBI, search and seizure, per FBI protocol, there's something called a flashbang that is ignited outside — it's like a firecracker — to alert whoever's inside that the FBI are outside. My understanding is what happened was Mr. Lacewell opened the door, peered out, saw that the FBI truck was there, and it's after they announce themselves as FBI and they're wearing FBI gear that one would wear for a search. He peers out and, from what I understand, he then runs out, down an alley, towards a neighbor's yard, and is hiding in a bush, and the FBI had to run and go in there — which was potentially quite dangerous — in order to effectuate his arrest.

THE COURT: All right. I'll be interested to hear what defense counsel has to say about that. Thank you very much.

MR. KOPP: Your Honor, I guess I'll take the last point first, and I don't know that that's super relevant as to the issue of danger to the community. I think we've already established, or satisfied --

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Can you pull the microphone closer to you.

MR. KOPP: Sorry, Linda. Sure.

The last point first. It really doesn't go to danger to the community. I don't know what alleyway they're referring

to, but I do know from my client that there were flashbangs that were thrown at the apartment and so he was naturally concerned about that. I don't think the government knows that he knew that there were FBI agents there to arrest him. I don't know at that time that it was clear at all, other than that there were flashbangs being thrown at the house.

THE COURT: Well, I thought the government indicated that he opened the door and there were people in FBI uniforms.

MR. KOPP: I don't know that that's true, your Honor. We would dispute that.

THE COURT: I have a feeling -- well, okay. I mean, it's not unusual for the FBI to appear all in black, so I don't think that happened in this case. Drawing a superficial analogy to another aspect of the case.

MR. KOPP: Fair enough.

I do believe they usually come -- and I can ask my colleague, who's a former head of that unit -- that they often come early in the morning, and it is often dark outside. And so I don't know if that was the circumstances here, but I believe that's correct. And they're not there to casually wake someone up so that they can get their wits about them and then have a discussion. They're there to catch them at a vulnerable spot and make an arrest. So I don't know that that is really relevant here, especially to the violence question.

The other issue that the government raised is the

Bloods association. Their evidence really stops as to this defendant in 2014. That is the end of his Bloods association at best, if not earlier. And surviving jail sometimes requires associating with gangs. But all they have is hearsay, wholly unrelated to this defendant, who they have on wires, apparently, but no evidence on the wires that he's associating with Bloods or makes any Bloods statements or anything to that effect. No photographs of him, you know, making Bloods signs or anything like that. So I think that's weak, and does not tie him to any sort of violence in this case.

The idea that he was at Jatiek Smith's home at the time of the arrest, he was renting an apartment in the basement. He had been renting an apartment in the projects and the sublease — the lessor or his subleasee, two weeks prior, had raised his rent, and living in the projects versus living in an apartment with a heated floor for the same price was a pretty logical change that he made. That is the extent of why he's in that apartment. And the basement apartment that was being leased out — he's not there — and his apartment was ransacked and searched very thoroughly. No evidence in that search of gang involvement. What was found there was somebody living their life, turning their life around, and there was baby toys in there for his 1-year-old, now 2-year-old. That's what was in his apartment in that building, in Jatiek Smith's home. Yes, they've known each other for a long time. That

does not make him violent anymore.

THE COURT: All right. So most times when I'm considering bail applications I rule from the bench because it's important for all concerned to have a prompt ruling. But I think this is a close case, and I think I want to think about it for another day or so. So I will get you a ruling no later than close of business Friday, day after today. So the matter is adjourned till then.

MR. KOPP: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thanks a lot.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.

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